

S. RES. 97

Whereas December 12, 2022, marked the 200th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico;

Whereas, over the course of 200 years, the Governments and people of the United States and Mexico have developed deep cultural, economic, and diplomatic relations that have been instrumental in creating prosperity in both countries and throughout the hemisphere;

Whereas, according to the United States Trade Representative and the Department of Commerce, United States goods and services trade with Mexico totaled an estimated \$677,300,000,000 in 2019, and United States exports of goods and services to Mexico supported an estimated 1,200,000 jobs in 2015;

Whereas, according to the 2022 United States Department of State's Investment Climate Statement on Mexico, the United States is Mexico's top source of foreign direct investment with a stock of \$184,900,000,000;

Whereas, in 2021, the United States exported \$25,000,000,000 in agriculture products to Mexico and imported \$38,700,000,000 in agriculture products from Mexico;

Whereas the government of President Lopez Obrador has pursued major legal and regulatory measures that pose significant risks and uncertainty to cross-border trade, including denying 14 biotechnology applications since May 2018, front-of-packing labeling requirements imposed in November 2020, unilateral certification requirements on all United States organic exports to Mexico imposed in December 2020, the December 31, 2020, Presidential Decree to phase out the use of glyphosate and genetically modified corn for human consumption, the February 2021 Electricity Industry Law, and the May 2021 Hydrocarbons Law;

Whereas the government of President Lopez Obrador has suspended import permits for more than 80 energy companies, has ended permits for energy import facilities, which puts United States investment at risk, and is advancing a constitutional reform bill that would dissolve the power market in Mexico, eliminate independent regulators, and cancel contracts and permits granted to private companies;

Whereas arbitrary and punitive actions against United States businesses operating in Mexico by the government of President Lopez Obrador, such as the recent shutdown of a limestone quarry owned by a United States company that is a critical component of the construction aggregates supply chain for the southeast United States, are damaging the economic relationship between the United States and Mexico, disrupting North American supply chains, and threatening to undermine the confidence of United States businesses in Mexico as a viable and predictable marketplace and destination for investment;

Whereas United States law enforcement encountered over 2,378,944 migrants attempting to enter the United States illegally through the southern border with Mexico in 2022, reaching an all-time high of 251,978 encounters in December 2022, and have encountered over 156,000 migrants in January 2023;

Whereas United States Border Patrol has documented a rise in the number of convicted criminals attempting to enter the United States illegally, including over 3,000 since October 2022, 12,028 in fiscal year 2022, 10,763 in fiscal year 2021, and 2,438 in fiscal year 2020;

Whereas U.S. Customs and Border Protection operational statistics showed fentanyl seizures at the United States southern border increased 66.86 percent in January 2023,

compared to January 2022, with over a 907 percent increase from January 2020;

Whereas U.S. Customs and Border Protection has reported an approximately 207 percent increase in the amount of illicit fentanyl seized at the southwest border since fiscal year 2020, and the Drug Enforcement Administration reported the seizure of 379,000,000 potentially deadly doses of fentanyl in 2022;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported a record of 107,000 overdose deaths in the United States in 2022, with more than 71,400 (66.5 percent) of those attributed to synthetic opioids, a substantial amount of which are illicitly produced in Mexico using precursor chemicals imported from the People's Republic of China and mixed or reshipped by the Sinaloa and Jalisco New Generation (CJNG) drug cartels;

Whereas reports from the United States Northern Command indicate that Mexican cartels now control 30 to 35 percent of Mexican territory, with Mexico's midterm elections in June 2021 being the most violent on record driven by cartel violence and attempts to thwart the democratic process;

Whereas more than 80 politicians were killed prior to the June 2021 midterm elections in Mexico, with the Mexican cartels claiming responsibility for the killings of at least 35 candidates, according to several reports;

Whereas, according to the Initiative on Nonstate Armed Actors of the Brookings Institution, Mexico registered almost 34,000 murders in 2022 near an all-time high, representing 27 murders per 100,000 and primarily attributable to ties related to transnational criminal organizations, while the effective prosecution rate for homicides remains around 2 percent;

Whereas, according to the Initiative on Nonstate Armed Actors, the rivalry between the Sinaloa Cartel and CJNG Cartel has violently spread to Colombia, one of the United States' closest allies in the Western Hemisphere, with CJNG deploying drone-mounted bombs to seize territory and Sinaloa taking over both the legal and illegal economies of the territories in dispute;

Whereas, in 2021, the government of President Obrador disbanded a select Mexican anti-narcotics unit that, for a quarter of a century, worked hand-in-hand with the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to tackle organized crime;

Whereas President Obrador has spearheaded legal and regulatory measures to reduce or eliminate the independence of Mexican autonomous institutions and regulators, including the Federal Economic Competition Commission, the Federal Institute for Telecommunications, the Energy Regulatory Commission, and the National Electoral Institute;

Whereas, at a March 2022 hearing of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, United States Northern Command Commander, General Glen D. VanHerck, testified that "the largest portion of [Russian intelligence personnel] in the world is in Mexico right now" and "they keep an eye very closely on their opportunities to have influence on U.S. opportunities and access";

Whereas Mexico voted in the United Nations General Assembly to condemn the Russian invasion of Ukraine, while abstaining from suspending Russia as a permanent observer of the Organization of American States and from expelling Russia from the United Nations Human Rights Council;

Whereas President Obrador has increasingly turned to the People's Republic of China to finance controversial infrastructure projects, including the Dos Bocas Refinery and the Maya Train, while the People's Re-

public of China's State Power Investment Corporation (SPIC) acquired Mexican renewables power company Zuma Energy during a time when private corporations were fleeing the sector; and

Whereas Mexico remains one of the world's most dangerous countries for journalists and media workers, with 2022 marking the deadliest year on record with 19 deaths: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the interest of the United States in mutually beneficial relations with Mexico based on shared interests on security, economic prosperity, and democratic values;

(2) reaffirms support for stronger economic relations with Mexico, including to strengthen the resiliency of critical supply chains in North America and the Western Hemisphere in general;

(3) expresses deep concerns about the worsening investment climate in Mexico, and calls on the President to take meaningful actions to defend United States economic interests in Mexico and uphold the integrity of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA);

(4) urges the President to address the humanitarian and security crisis at the border with Mexico by—

(A) establishing effective immigration controls in the United States;

(B) targeting United States foreign assistance efforts to strengthen border security and migration management capacities in the region; and

(C) leveraging existing bilateral extradition treaties and the Palermo Protocols to prosecute transnational criminal actors facilitating illegal migration to the United States;

(5) reaffirms the urgent need for the Government of Mexico to implement a detailed and well-resourced strategy to combat the growing sophistication of transnational criminal organizations in its territory, and reduce the production and trafficking of illicit narcotics and precursor chemicals being used for the manufacture of synthetic opioids in its territory, including by—

(A) increasing information sharing between Mexican authorities and the DEA on seizures of fentanyl and precursor chemicals in Mexico;

(B) partnering with the United States to jointly dismantle and take down clandestine labs across Mexico; and

(C) prioritizing the arrest and extradition of more individuals with drug-related charges to the United States; and

(6) urges the Government of Mexico to uphold its domestic and international commitments to legal, safe, and orderly immigration, uphold its obligations under the USMCA, respect the independence of autonomous regulatory institutions, and guard against the negative influence of the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation in North America and the Western Hemisphere in general.

SENATE RESOLUTION 98—DECLARING MARCH 8, 2023, AS “NATIONAL EMILY WARNER & WOMEN AIRLINE PILOTS DAY”

Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 98

Whereas Emily Howell Warner (referred to in this preamble as “Emily Warner”) of the

State of Colorado is a celebrated female airline pilot with a proud legacy of promoting gender equality in all professions;

Whereas, 50 years ago, Emily Warner shattered the glass ceiling of the airline flight deck in the United States when she was hired by Frontier Airlines to be the first modern female airline pilot, opening the sky for other female airline pilots;

Whereas, in 1974, Emily Warner became the first female member of the Air Line Pilots Association, International;

Whereas, in 1976, Emily Warner became first female airline captain in the United States;

Whereas Emily Warner was a founding member of—

- (1) the Colorado Pilots Association;
- (2) the International Society of Women Airline Pilots;
- (3) the Friends of the Granby/Grand County Airport;

Whereas the Frontier Airlines uniform worn by Emily Warner hangs in the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum;

Whereas, in 1994, Emily Warner was honored by Colorado Legislature Resolution 94-29, entitled "Honoring Captain Emily Warner of the Achievements in Aviation History";

Whereas Emily Warner has been inducted into the Women in Aviation International Pioneer Hall of Fame, the National Women's Hall of Fame, the National Aviation Hall of Fame, the Irish-American Hall of Fame, the Colorado Women's Hall of Fame, and the Colorado Aviation Hall of Fame;

Whereas, in 2015, the Granby/Grand County Airport was renamed Emily Warner Field to honor the many contributions of Emily Warner to aviation;

Whereas roughly 6 percent of airline pilots in the United States are women; and

Whereas honoring the legacy of Emily Warner of breaking barriers for women in aviation requires continued dedication and commitments to ensuring greater representation of women in the airline pilot workforce and in all aviation careers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate does hereby declare March 8, 2023, as "National Emily Warner & Women Airline Pilots Day".

SENATE RESOLUTION 99—SUPPORTING THE GOALS OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 99

Whereas, as of March 2023, there are approximately 3,990,000,000 women and girls in the world, making up $\frac{1}{2}$ of the world's population;

Whereas women and girls around the world—

- (1) have fundamental human rights;
- (2) play a critical role in providing and caring for their families and driving positive change in their communities;
- (3) contribute substantially to food security, economic growth, the prevention and resolution of conflict, and the sustainability of peace and stability;
- (4) are affected in different and often disproportionate ways by global, country, and community circumstances, including economic downturns, global health concerns, conflict, and migration; and
- (5) must have meaningful protections and opportunities to more fully participate in and lead the political, social, and economic lives of their communities and countries;

Whereas the advancement and empowerment of women and girls around the world is a foreign policy priority for the United States and is critical to the achievement of global peace, prosperity, and sustainability;

Whereas, on October 6, 2017, the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 2152j et seq.) was enacted into law, which includes requirements for a government-wide "Women, Peace, and Security Strategy" to promote and strengthen the participation of women in peace negotiations and conflict prevention overseas, enhanced training for relevant United States Government personnel, and follow-up evaluations of the effectiveness of the strategy;

Whereas the United States Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security, dated June 2019, recognizes that—

- (1) the "[s]ocial and political marginalization of women strongly correlates with the likelihood that a country will experience conflict";

(2) there is a "tremendous amount of untapped potential among the world's women and girls to identify, recommend, and implement effective solutions to conflict", and there are "benefits derived from creating opportunities for women and girls to serve as agents of peace via political, economic, and social empowerment"; and

(3) barriers to the meaningful participation of women and girls in conflict prevention and resolution efforts "include underrepresentation in political leadership, pervasive violence against women and girls, and persistent inequality in many societies";

Whereas, according to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (commonly referred to as "UN Women"), peace negotiations are more likely to end in a peace agreement when women and women's groups play a meaningful role in the negotiation process;

Whereas, according to a study by the International Peace Institute, a peace agreement is 35 percent more likely to last at least 15 years if women participate in the development of the peace agreement;

Whereas, according to the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the Department of State, the full and meaningful participation of women in criminal justice professions and security forces vastly enhances the effectiveness of the resulting workforces;

Whereas, despite the contributions of women to society, hundreds of millions of women and girls around the world continue to be denied the right to participate freely in civic and economic life, lack fundamental legal protections, and remain vulnerable to exploitation and abuse;

Whereas, every year, approximately 12,000,000 girls are married before they reach the age of 18, which means that—

- (1) nearly 33,000 girls are married every day; or
- (2) nearly 23 girls are married every minute;

Whereas, despite global progress, it is predicted that by 2030 more than 150,000,000 more girls will marry before reaching the age of 18, and approximately 2,400,000 girls who are married before reaching the age of 18 are under the age of 15;

Whereas girls living in countries affected by conflict or other humanitarian crises are often the most vulnerable to child marriage, and 9 of the 10 countries with the highest rates of child marriage are considered fragile or extremely fragile;

Whereas, on August 15, 2021, the Taliban entered Kabul, Afghanistan, and toppled the elected government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, resulting in de facto Taliban rule over the people of Afghanistan;

Whereas the Taliban continues to restrict the ability of women and girls to exist in Afghan society, including by—

- (1) prohibiting girls from going to school past sixth grade, including banning women from attending university;
- (2) limiting the employment that women can pursue outside of their households;
- (3) mandating that women cover their heads and faces in public and punishing those who wear brightly colored clothing;
- (4) restricting the independent movement of women and girls;
- (5) closing domestic abuse shelters, sometimes forcing residents to return to their abusive families;
- (6) preventing women aid workers from operating in Afghanistan, thus restricting operations in support of humanitarian assistance for all Afghans;
- (7) jailing women human rights defenders; and
- (8) limiting access to women's healthcare, including preventative and emergency services, and requiring a male chaperone at most clinics and hospitals;

Whereas, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (commonly referred to as "UNICEF")—

(1) approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of girls between the ages of 15 and 19 have been victims of some form of physical violence;

(2) approximately 120,000,000 girls worldwide, about 1 in 10, have experienced forced sexual acts; and

(3) an estimated 1 in 3 women around the world has experienced some form of physical or sexual violence;

Whereas the overall level of violence against women is a better predictor of the peacefulness of a country, the compliance of a country with international treaty obligations, and the relations of a country with neighboring countries than indicators measuring the level of democracy, level of wealth, or level of institutionalization of the country;

Whereas women around the world remain vastly underrepresented in government positions, as women account for only 25.6 percent of national parliamentarians and 21 percent of government ministers;

Whereas the ability of women and girls to realize their full potential is critical to the ability of a country to achieve strong and lasting economic growth, self-reliance, and political and social stability;

Whereas, although the United Nations Millennium Project reached the goal of achieving gender parity in primary education in most countries in 2015, the COVID-19 global pandemic has deepened gender inequality in education and more work remains to be done to achieve gender equality in primary and secondary education, particularly in secondary education worldwide as gender gaps persist and widen, by addressing—

- (1) discriminatory practices;
- (2) harmful cultural and social norms;
- (3) inadequate sanitation facilities, including facilities to manage menstruation;
- (4) child, early, and forced marriage;
- (5) poverty;
- (6) food insecurity and malnutrition;
- (7) early pregnancy and motherhood;
- (8) conflict and insecurity; and
- (9) other factors that favor boys or devalue girls' education;

Whereas, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—

(1) approximately 118,500,000 girls between the ages of 6 and 17 remain out of school;

(2) girls living in countries affected by conflict are 2.5 times more likely to be out of primary school than boys;

(3) girls are twice as likely as boys to never set foot in a classroom; and